

54700

AUTHOR: Platonova, M. N.

TITLE: Current yield for the anodic solution of germanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 2, 1962, p. 424-27

TEXT: The authors present results of a preliminary investigation of the anodic solution of samples of germanium of the n- and p-type in 1 N HCl in the absence of oxygen. Attention was paid to the formation of deposits on the surface of the germanium anode and an attempt was made to discover whether the deposits result from an electrochemical process or are due to side reactions. Samples of n- and p-Ge used in the investigation had a specific resistance of 20Ω and were 110 or 101 oriented. A platinum plate was used as a cathode. The quantity of electricity passed was determined by a silver or copper coulometer and a milliammeter. All experiments were conducted at 20°C and lasted 4 hours. Oxygen was removed from the solution by a current of nitrogen. The content of Ge in the electrolyte after each experiment was determined polaro-
Card 1/3

34972
3/08/62/035/002/012/022
D244/D302

Derivation of Tetraethylammonium Bases by Means of⁴⁹⁰
Anionite for Polarographic Purposes

Complete conversion into base was obtained at a 1.5 n salt concentration in the solution; the base solutions were found suitable for polarography at potentials more negative than - 1.8 v.

Five graphs. There are 3 references, of which 2 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Engineering Communications Academy im. S. M. Budenniy
(Inzhenernaya Akademiya Svyazi im. S. M. Budennogo)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

490

AUTHOR: Platonova, M. N.

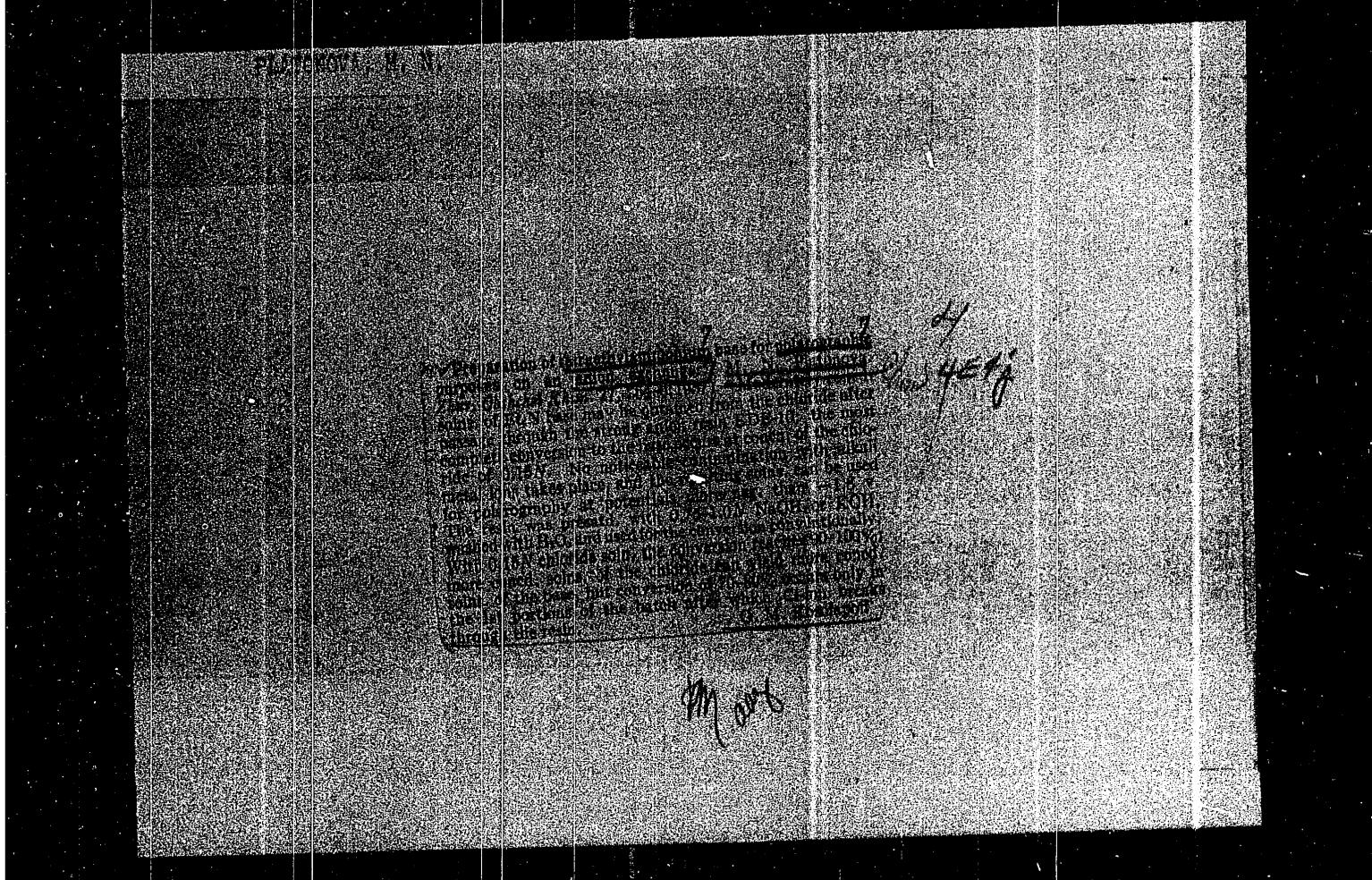
TITLE: Derivation of Tetraethylammonium Bases by Means of Anionite
for Polarographic Purposes (Polucheniye osnovaniya tetraetilam-
oniya dlya polyarograficheskikh tseley na anionite)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp.264-266 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain a base suitable for polarographic purposes, the author employed the process of converting tetraethylammonium chloride over anionite. Of the two anionite samples AN-2F and EDE-10 used, only the last one, because of its high basic properties, was used in the experiment. It was established that anionites release hydroxyl ions into the solution, changing them into Cl⁻ or SO₄²⁻, and that the interchangeability of the anionites with respect to the hydroxyl ion depends to a greater extent upon their basicity. Weakly-based anionites, which do not dissociate in the medium with a high pH value exchange OH⁻ poorly whereas strong-base anionites do not reduce their activity even in alkaline solutions. It is shown that nonconcentrated solutions of tetraethylammonium base can be obtained from its chloride by using the EDE-10 anionite.

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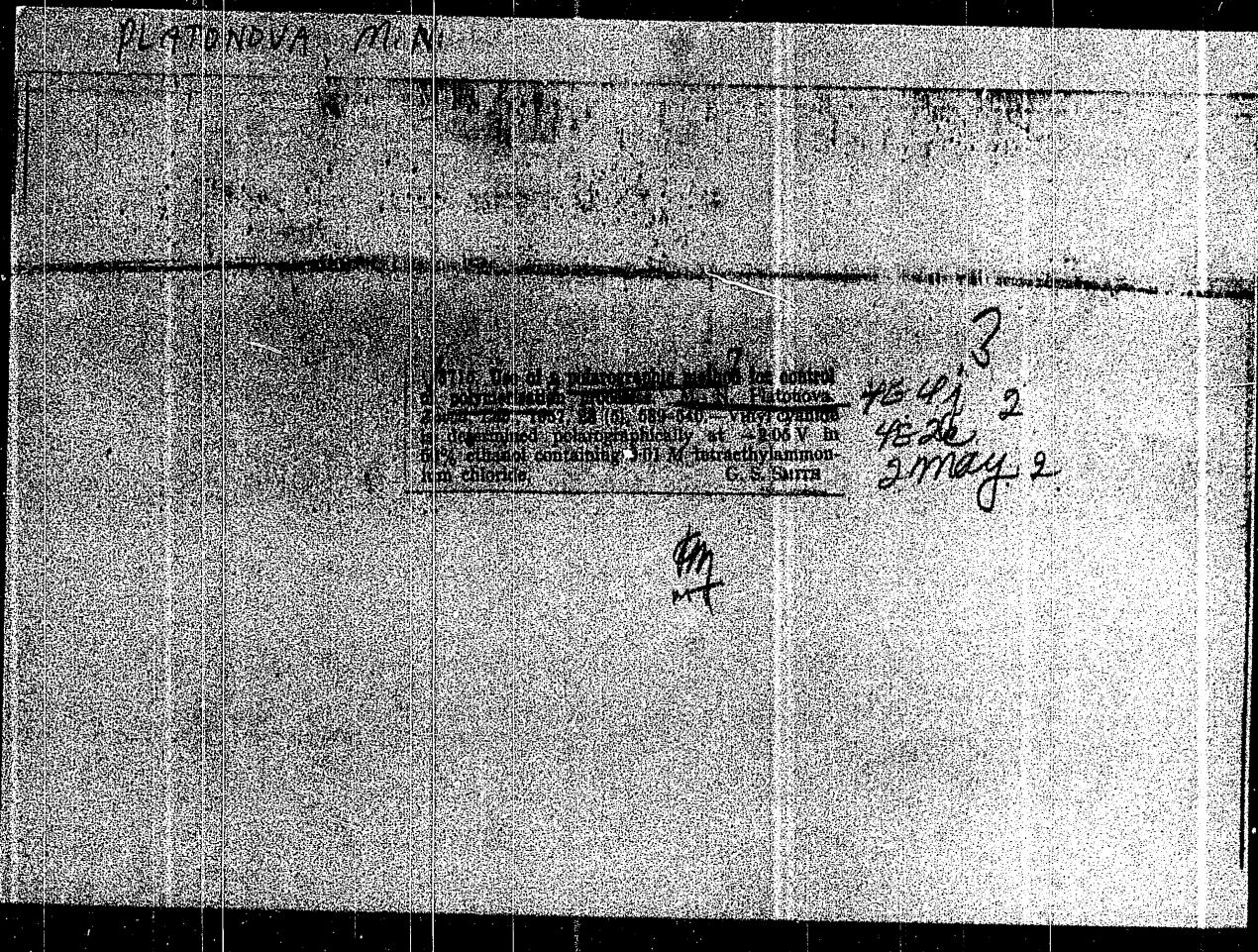


PLATONOV A, M.N.

~~Preparation on anionite tetrastylammonium base for polarographic purposes.~~ Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.1:264-266 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Inzhenernaya Akademiya svyazi imeni S.M. Budennogo.
(Ammonium compounds, Substituted)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

Electrodeposition of vinyl chloride onto carbon fiber electrodes has been reported by several workers.¹⁻⁴ The polymerization rate is proportional to the square of the concentration of vinyl chloride and to the square of the voltage applied. Vinyl chloride reacts with carbon fiber at a rate which is proportional to the square of the concentration of vinyl chloride and to the square of the voltage applied. The polymerization reaction is reversible and occurs at the anode.

81785

Polarographic Determination of Germanium in
Solutions After Etching Its Surface

S/032/60/026/07/06/055
B015/B068

interfere, nor do As and Sb, since the latter can be present only in the pentavalent state. There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 Dutch.

44

Card 2/2

81785

S/032/60/026/07/06/055
B015/B068

5.5400

AUTHOR: Platonova, M. N.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Germanium in Solutions
After Etching Its Surface

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 7, pp. 795-796

TEXT: Germanium to be used for the production of semiconductors is etched with hydrogen-peroxide-containing etching agents. A polarographic method for the determination of down to $4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ M/l of germanium in the used solutions of etching agents was developed. Polarographic determination is performed with a visual polarograph equipped with an M-21 (M-21) galvanometer. By the application of a compensator of residual currents (Ref. 1) and an electrode with a dropping velocity of 180-200 drops per minute, Ge^{4+} could be determined without evaporating the solution. Analysis was performed in 2 N NaCl solutions with a borate buffer added. Hydrogen peroxide is decomposed by the addition of a solution consisting of 0.09 N CuSO_4 and 0.03 N FeCl_3 , and heating. Pb^{2+} and Sn^{2+} do not

Card 1/2

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PLATOENYA, N. A.
G. I. RODNIKOV, MVD LOM, T, 572-77

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

PLATENKOVA, N. A.
G. V. PIRULINSKII, ZhCh, 1, 1937

RIK, G.R.; PETROVA, O.N.; MISYUK, L.A.; PLATONOVA, L.V.

Study of the shift in isotope make-up of the elements Sr, Rb,
Ca, K and Li in their assimilation from the nutrient medium by
plants. Biofizika 6 no.6:740-744, '61. (MLA 15:1)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina, Leningrad.
(PLANTS—ASSIMILATION) (ISOTOPES)

Platonova, L.V.

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology

B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 348

Author : Platonova, L.V.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Fauna and Productivity of Lake Shira

Orig Pub : Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1956, 143, 65-72

Abstract : The lake is 9 km long, the widest point 5.5 km, surface area 31 km², greatest depth 21 m, average depth 6.5 m. Surface temperature ranges from -- 0.6° in January to 20.3° in August. During winter the waters deeper than 10 m are warmer than the surface waters. The average salinity is 14 g/l. Sulfate salts predominate. Down to a depth of 11-12 m the content of O₂ is 6-8 ml/l. At a depth of 13 m O₂ is absent. Hydrogen sulfide in Lake Shira is formed evidently by reduction of sulfates with the aid of bacteria of the microspira type. Poor quality of vegetable and animal plankton is noted. 24 species of phytoplankton and 19 of zooplankton are recorded. 4 biologic seasons are distinguished. A marked diminution of zooplankton is noted at a depth of 10 m. The

Card : 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

PLATONOVА, L.I.

Characteristics of Quaternary deposits in the middle Ili
Valley. Vestn. Kazakh. SSR 12 no.5 67(73) May 1973.
(VTPR 17, 2)

DANILOVA, R.I., prof.; SMETANIN, N.I., dotsent; PLATONOVa, L.I.

Morphological changes in the organs of animals under the influence
of the cotton defoliant, endothal. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:32-35 Je '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniyu vrachey, kafedry gigiyeny truda
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Uzbekskogo
respublikanskogo onkologicheskogo dispansera.
(OXABICYCLOHEPTANE DICARBOXYLIC ACID—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PLATCNCVA, L. I.

PLATCNCVA, L. I.: "Changes in the argrophilic substance and of the nervous apparatus of the liver in congested states and in hepatitis of various origins." Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Tashkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

PLATONOV A, L.I.

Geomorphology of the western part of the Ili Depression. Vest.
AN Kazakh.SSR 18 no.11:62-67 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ili Valley (Kazakhstan)--Geomorphology)

PLAKHOVA, L.G., assistant; PLATONOVA, L.I.

Toxic effect on experimental animals of an oleo-mineral emulsion of pentachlorophenol, a new desiccant of the cotton plant. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.5:70-73 My '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedr gigiyeny truda (zav. - dotsent N.I. Smetanin) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.N. Terekhov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHENOL--TOXICOLOGY)

12/83-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049924

diethylamino-bis(α -methylphenylamino)borine are described; those used for the first two compounds were applied to the preparation of all the semisymmetrical triis-amides of boric acid. "A. I. Korosteleva took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has 2 tables and 2 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut naftakhimicheskoy i gasovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina (Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF COV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 210310-65 EMT(m)/ETT(s)/EMR/EMP(j) Po-4/Tc-4/Pb-4 RFL RM/MW

ACCESSION NO. AP4049914 8/0020/64/159/003/0612/0614 29
27

AUTHOR: Paushkin, Ya. M.; Panidi, I. S.; Platonova, L. A.; Neimyanyov, A. N.
(Academician)

TITLE: Synthesis of semisymmetrical tri-amides of boric acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady*, v. 159, no. 3, 1964, 612-614

TOPIC TAGS: boric acid, boroorganic compound, boric acid amide

ABSTRACT: The authors give the name "semisymmetrical" tri-amides of boric acid to compounds of the type $\text{B}(\text{NR}_2)_3 \rightarrow \text{R}'\text{NH-B}(\text{NR}_2)_2 + \text{R}_2\text{NH}$, in which one of the amino groups differs from the two others (accordingly, tri-amides in which all the amino groups are different may be called unsymmetrical tri-amides of boric acid). The authors used the reaction

$\text{B}(\text{NR}_2)_3 + \text{R}'\text{NH} \rightarrow \text{R}'\text{NH-B}(\text{NR}_2)_2 + \text{R}_2\text{NH}$.
to synthesize semisymmetrical tri-amides of boric acid, and tabulated their physicochemical properties. Data from the elementary analysis are also tabulated. The relatively low yields of semisymmetrical tri-amides of boric acid are explained by the formation of products of double displacement and of polymers remaining after the vacuum distillation. The procedures used in the preparation of n-propylamino-bis(diethylamino)borine, phenylamino-bis(diethylamino)borine, and

Card 172

PAUSHKIN, Ya.M.; PANOV, I.S.; PLATONOV, L.A.

Synthesis of semisymmetrical tripe-amides of boric acid.
Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no. 3:612-614 N 1964 (MIRA 18:3)

I. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni
I.M. Gubkina. Predstavлено akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

PLATONOVA, K.

NOVIKOV-PRIBOY, A.S.; PLATONOVA, K., redaktor; POZDNYAKOVA, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tsushima] TSushima. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo khudozh.lit-ry. Vol.1.
1955. 366 p. Vol.2. 1955. 526 p. (MIRA 10:9)
(Russia--History, Naval)

USSR/Medicine - Nutrient Media

Nov/Dec 52

"A New Method of Obtaining Highly Active Fretesolytic Enzymes From the Mold Fungus Aspergillus Terricola, I. N. Vinogradova, I. P. Platonova, V. A. Petrenko, Inst. Epidemi and Microbiol imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Mikrobiol" Vol. 21, No 6, pp 692-699

During World War II, at the suggestion of M. A. Pešakov, work on the prepn of bacteriol nutrient media from proteins by using proteolytic enzymes derived from Aspergillus fungi was launched at the above-named inst. In the present instance, work on the

239T40

cultivation o. Aspergillus terricola under the most favorable conditions for the development of proteolytic enzymes is described in detail.

239T40

PLATONOVA, I.

Liberation of hydrogen on an iron cathode in alkaline solutions. I. Platonova and S. Levina (Karpov Inst. of Phys. Chem., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 21, 331-6 (1947). An electrode of compressed Fe powder is cathodically polarized in concd. KOH, and its potential is detd. as a function of c.d., i (measured by an ammeter) and of the rate r of the evolution of H₂. At high c.d. (over 5×10^{-4} amp. per sq. cm. of the visible area) r agreed with i , but at low i liberation of H₂ by Fe was noticeable. Anodic polarization of 0.04 v. reduces r to zero. The potential of Fe in alkali is not identical with the equilibrium Fe-Fe(OH)₄⁻. The H overvoltage on Fe is greater in 10.5 N KOH than in 4.8 N KOH, partly because more concd. KOH is more easily supersat'd. with H₂. This supersatn. causes considerable (e.g., 12%) disagreement between i and r . The overvoltage is, on a partly oxidized Fe electrode, greater than on a fully reduced. J. I. B.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PLATONOVА, G.P.

Electromyographic observations in the study of the pathology of
speech. Vop. psikh. no.4:330-337 '60. (Vop. 15:2,
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

LEBEDINSKIY, M.S.; AZBUKINA, V.D.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.M.; PLATONOVА, G.P.

Study of the analysors in schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62
no.1:85-89 '62. (MIA 15:4)

1. Institut psichiatrii (dir. - dotsent N.M.Zharikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (SENSE-ORGANS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

LEBEDINSKIY, M.S.; YANOVICH, F.P.; PLATONOVA, G.P.

Materials from the clinical study of stutterers. Vop. psikh. no.:
319-329 '60. (MH.A 15:2)
(STAMMERING)

SHERSTKOV, Yu.A.; PLATONOVА, G.P.; LICHMANOVА, V.T.

Direct current arc as a source of heterogeneous light. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:68-77 '59. (MIR 12:10)

1. Ural'skiy gosuniversitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Electric arc)

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOV, G.N.

Effect of (2-thiazolyl)-amide of N-acetylsarcosinein (*azazol*)
on the growth of transplanted tumors. Biul. ekspr. biol. i med.
51 no. 3:94-96 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinym.

(ALANINE)

PEREVODCHIKOVA, N. I.; PLATONOVA, G. N.; PUKHAL'UKAYA, YE. CH.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors. Vest. AMN SSSR 18
no. 3(49-66 '60).

MERAKI

PLATONOVA, G.N. (Moskva)

Reduction of the carcinostatic action of dopan by its structural analogues [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksper. terap. i no. 3:22-28 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin)

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, eff.

5-di-(2-chloroethyl) amino-4-methyl uracil, reduction of carcinostatic action by 5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl uracil & 4-methyluracil)

(URACIL, related cpds.

5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl uracil & 4-methyluracil, reduction of carcinostatic action of 5-di-(2-chloroethyl) amino-4-methyl uracil)

(Nitroplasms, eff. of drugs on

5-di-(2-chloroethyl) amino-4-methyl uracil, reduction of carcinostatic action by 5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl uracil & 4-methyluracil)

PIATONOVA, G.N.

Studies on antineoplastic preparations among benzimidazole derivatives
[with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol.med. 44 no.8:93-95 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusovym.

(IMIDAZOLES, effects,
benzyl deriv., anti-tumor eff. (Rus))

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS,
benzyl imidazole deriv. (Rus))

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOVA, G.N.

Antineoplastic effect of 4-methyl-5-di-(2-chloroethyl)-amino uracil
(dopane). Vop.onk. l no.5:36-38 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratoriis eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. L.O.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin)
Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, d.612, korp.9, Institut eksperimental'noi patologii i terapii raka

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
eff. of 4-methyl-5-di(chloreethyl)-amino uracil,
antineoplastic action)

(URACIL, derivatives,
4-methyl-5-di (chloroethyl)-amino uracil, antineoplastic action)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

PLATONOVА, G.N.

"Neuro-Secretional Cells of the Honey-Bearing Bee,"

Dok. 60, No.1, 1948.

Mbr., Zoology Inst., Moscow Order Lenin State Univ.
im M.V.Lomonosev, -cl948-.

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; SFASSKAYA, I.G.

Effect of aminoethyl isothiuronium on the specific action of some
antineoplastic preparations. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 57 no.5:73-76
Mys '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Flokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 19, 1963.

SPASSKAYA, I.G.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; SOLOPAYEVA, I.M.; SEMENOV, L.F.;
ZEYTULYAN, K.A.; LARIONOV, L.F.

Reducing the toxicity of acpan by means of aminoethylisocoumarinum
(AKT) in experiments on monkeys. Vop. onk. 9 no.12:44-46 '63.
(ИИРА 17:1.)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F. Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor-deystviteльnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin) i iz laboratorii radiobiologii (zav. - L.F. Semenov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (direktor - prof. B.A. lapin). Adres avtorov: Moscow, 1-119,
ul. Shchepkina, 61/2, korp.9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Experimental Therapy.

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75494

Author : Platonova, G.N.

Inst : -

Title : Search for Neoplastic Drugs Among Benzimidazole Derivatives.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No 8, 93-95.

Abstract : The toxic and antineoplastic action of 6 benzimidazole derivatives was studied. Growth of neoplasms was inhibited only by 2-bis-(β -chloroethyl-amine)-methylbenzimidazole (I). Peroral administration in dosage of 3.5 mg/kg inhibits the growth of carcinoma of Geren by 70%, and sarcoma 45 to 95%; furthermore in 34% of cases full resorption of the tumor is observed, provided its weight in the beginning of treatment did not exceed 1 g. -- O.V. Zubova.

Card 1/1

USSR/General Problems of Pathology: Tumors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32567

rats in a dose of 0.3 mg/kg, to mice-0.4 mg/kg daily and to rabbits in a dose of 0.75 mg/kg each 72 hours. Treatment was continued 15-20 days depending on the peculiarities of growth of the various tumors.

Card : 2/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur .. Biol., No 7, 1958, No 52567

Author : Platonov G.N.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Effect of Dopen on Various Animal Tumors.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 43, No 6, 53-56.

Abstract : The anti-tumor effect of dopen [β -methyl- γ -di (-chlorethyl)-aminouracil] was tested on 12 different strains of tumors; the greatest retardation of growth of the tumor (with a great percentage of regression) was found in sarcomas of 45 rats, somewhat less (93%) in the sarcoma of Tarashchan rats, and still less (85%) in the Geron carcinoma. Under the influence of dopen, the development of Brown-Pierce tumor, H-1 and Krokier sarcoma, Erlich adenocarcinoma and of the mammary gland was moderately retarded (respectively within 69-53%). A weak effect was observed with cancer of the liver, mouse leukemia and induced rat sarcomas. Dopen was introduced internally to

Cord : 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32568

Author : Platonov G.N.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Reduction of Anti-Tumor Action of Dopen by Its Structural Analogues.

Orig Pub : Patol. fiziologiya i okazhir. terapiya, 1957, 1, 3, 22-28.

Abstract : The introduction into rats of pentoxyd and metacyd, structural analogues of dopen, reduced the anti-tumor action of the latter by 37% under the condition of their preliminary introduction indoses which exceeded 330 or 660 times a single dose of dopen. The introduction of pentoxyd and metacyd simultaneously with dopen or subsequently in the same doses did not influence the anti-tumor effect of dopen. The reduction of anti-tumor action is considered as a result of the antagonism between dopen and its structural analogues. Experiments were conducted on sarcoma of 45 rats.

Cord : 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/1 Cancer Jan 59

135. Experimental data on the effect of the antitumour preparation 'dopan' on haematopoiesis
(Russian Ext) PLATONOVA G. N. Probl. Gematol. i Perel. Kirov 1958, 33-28-31
Graphs 5

In animal experiments dopan provokes aplasia of the bone marrow and the lymphatic organs, and leucopenia (granulocytopenia and lymphopenia) in the peripheral blood. The state of the developing aplasia is in direct proportion to the dose of dopan; in therapeutic doses it is moderate. Granulocytopoiesis is depressed more considerably than lymphopoiesis and erythropoiesis. Depression of haematopoiesis in animals with an inoculated tumour is not as pronounced as in those without tumours. However, the developing depression of haematopoiesis is reversible - functional rehabilitation of haematopoietic organs takes place, provided administration of dopan is discontinued.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/3 Cancer Mar 59

1121. On counteraction of the anti-tumorous properties of 'dopan' by its structural analogues (Russian text) PLATONOV A. N. Patol. Fiziol. i Endokr. Terap. 1957, 3 (22-28)

Six series of experiments were performed on 300 rats with sarcoma 45 to find out the possibility of suppressing the therapeutic effect of dopan (4-methyl-5-bis (2-chloroethyl)aminouracil) by its structural analogues. Pentoxyl or metacyl, administered in combination with dopan, clearly suppressed the anti-tumorous properties of the latter, but only when they were administered several hours before administration of dopan. No lowering of the therapeutic effect of dopan was observed when these substances were given after the administration of dopan. The observed results permit one to conclude that pentoxyl or metacyl may be employed to combat leucopenia developing during chemotherapy of cancer without fear of offsetting the therapeutic results.

PLATONOVA, G.N.
CA

III

Connection between basophilic substances of the cell and neurosecretion. L. B. Levinson and G. N. Platonova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 58, 1769-72(1947). Examn. of the brain of honey bee by a staining technique showed that ribonucleic acid does not participate in formation of secretory granules and is located largely perinuclearly. No connection is found between the no. of secretory granules and degree of basophily. However, a definite connection between formation of neurosecretion and thymonucleic acid does exist; an unusually low concn. of thymonucleic acid is found in nuclei contg. neurosecretion. G. M. K.

P. A. Platonova, M. N.

PLATONOVA, G.N.

Effect of dopan preparation on various tumors in animals [with summary in English]. Biul.ekspl.biol. i med. 43 no.6:53-56 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'-noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusovym.

(CYTOTOXIC DURGS, effects,

4-methyl-5-di-(2-chlorethyl)-aminouracil, on various types of exper. cancer (Rus))

PLATONOVA, G.N.

Experimental data on the effect of the antitumor preparation dopamine
on hemopoiesis [with summary in English, p.64]. Probl. gemat. i
perel.krovi 3 no.3:28-31 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F. Lurionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, effects,

5-(beta-chloroethyl)amino-4-methyl uracil, eff. on blood count (Rus))

(URACIL, rel. cpds.

5-(beta-chloroethyl)amino-4-methyl, eff. on blood count (Rus))

(BLOOD CELLS,

count, eff. of 5-(beta-chloroethyl)amino-4-methyl uracil (Rus))

PLATONOVA, G. N., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Experimental Data on the Antitumorous Preparation 4-methyl-5-di-(2-chlorethyl)-aminouracil (Dopane)." Mos, 1957. 11 pp (Inst of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer, Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 47-57, 86)

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; SPASSKAYA, I.G.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Reduction of the toxic action of lethal doses of antineoplastic preparations using aminoethylisothiuronium. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. (MIRA 15:10) 53 no.6:68-71 Je '62.

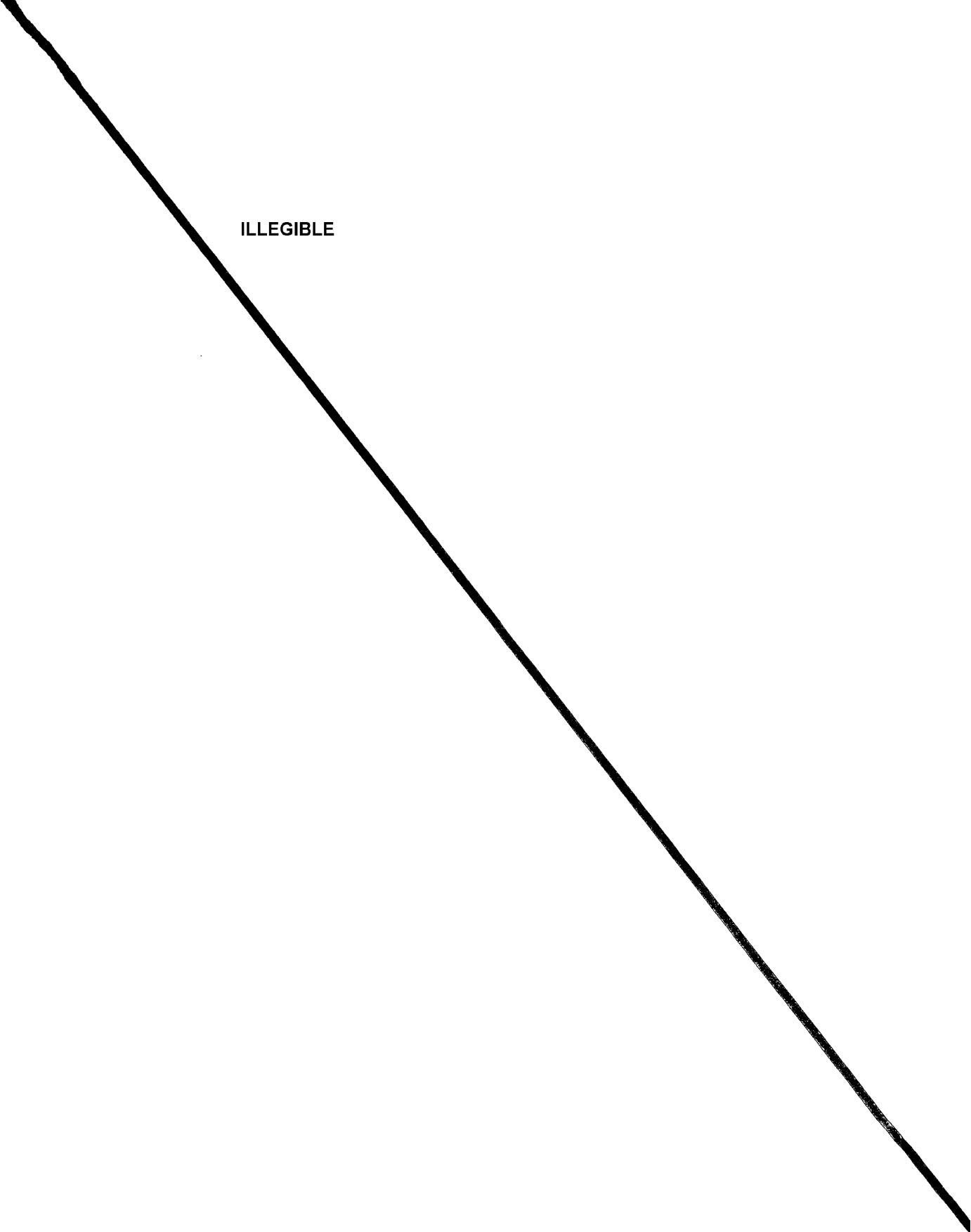
1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin) i iz laboratorii teoreticheskikh osnov biologicheskoy zashchity (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk N.I.Shapiro) Instituta biofiziki (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. G.M.Frank) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinym.
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (PSEUDOUREA)

Platonova, E. M.

15161* (New Means for Controlling the Spider Mite and Powdery Mildew on Cucumbers.) Novye sredstva bor'by s pustynnym kleschchikom i muchinistoi rrooi na ogurtsakh.
A. S. Gurlev and E. M. Platonova. *Sad i Ogorod*, 1959, no. 7, July, p. 23-24.
Use of colloidal S and other chemicals. Table.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

ILLEGIBLE



APPENDIX 1
Method of Destroying the Soil in the "Tikh
Voronezh" Reserve (see also note 10 above). (See Moscow
Press, "Khimiicheskaya Promst., Nauka i Sistemnye issledovaniya v
kolloidnoi khimii," Moscow, 1970; V. I. Kabanov, N. N.
Korotko, O. A. A. I. Pochinok and T. A. Platonova,
Dosluzhenie Nauki i Prakticheskogo Opыта v Sistemnykh issledovaniyakh,
1974, no. 4, May, p. 48-50.

Use of electricity to kill weeds and organisms.

PH

B-III

1

Perennial grasses in developing the structure of hot-bed soils.
A. S. Gurley and E. M. Matanova (Sad i Ogrod, 1960, No. 7, 88
68; *Hort. Abstr.*, 1961, 31, 70).—Grassland rotation had a beneficial
effect on the structure of hot-bed soils. Where possible, meadow
soil should be used for hot beds, or, as an alternative, mixed perennial
grasses sown in hot beds 3–6 months before they are needed for
use. C. B. NORTH.

ANANCHENKO, S.N.; LEONOV, V.N.; PLATONOVA, A.V.; TORGOV, I.V.

New steps leading to the synthesis of steroid compounds. Complete synthesis of d,l-estrone. Dokl. AN SSSR 175 no.1:73-76 N '60.

(MIR 13:11)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Predstavлено

akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.

(Estrone) (Steroids)

KOSHOYEV, K.K.; ANANCHENKO, S.N.; PLATONOVA, A.V.; TORGOV, I.V.

Preparation of dl-estrone and 19-norsteroids based on
3-methoxy- Δ^1 ,3,5(10), 9(11)-8,14-secoestra-14,17-endione.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:2058-2059 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

PLATONOVA, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Role of bronchography in chronic pneumonias in children.
Vest. rent. i rad. 28 no.2:60 Mr-Ap'63. (MIbA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - kand.med.nauk
V.P.Sitnikova) i kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radio-
logii (zav. - dotsent M.N.Mikhaylov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(PNEUMONIA) (BROCHI--RADIOGRAPHY)



ZAKHARYCHEV, A.V.; LIMANOV, V.Ye.; ANANCHENKO, V.Ye.; PLATONOV, A.V.;
TORGOV, I.V.

Synthesis of estrone derivatives based on
1-vinyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthalenedione. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.khim. no.9:1701 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Estrone) (Naphthalenedione)

ANANCHENKO, S.N.; PLATONOV, A.V.; LEONOV, V.N.; TORGOV, I.V.

Synthesis of 19-norsteroids based on 3-methoxy- Δ 1, 3, 5, (10),
8, 14-D-homoestrapenta-17a-enone. Izv.AN SSSR, Otd.Khim.nauk no.6:
1074-1080 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Norsteroids)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE - 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

ZAHARYANOV, R.M.; LITVINOV, M.Y., *et al.* ANTOPOVSKIY, D.V.; BORISOV, V.V.; PONOMAREV, I.V.

J. H. Taylor, Jr., determined, from his examination of the
specimens, that the specimens were from typical, *Myriophyllum* sections
intermediate derivatives. See, also, G. K. C. Smith, 1914,
(1916) 12: 111.

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the introduction.

PLATONOVA, A.T., kand. biol. nauk, referent

Irkutsk Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., trav.i
protez. 20 no.10:92-93 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(IRKUTSK--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

PLATONOVА, A.T.

Report on the 37th session of the Irkutsk Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.4:89 Ap 'ol,
(MIRA 14:811)
(IRKUTSK--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

PLEMYANNIKOV, A.N.

Propagation of radio waves along a nonuniform earth surface.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.5:457-466 S-O '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy antenn i rasprostraneniya radiovoln
Leningradskogo elekrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi imeni
Prof. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevicha.

DUNAYEVSKIY, O.A.; PLATONOVА, A.N.

Gynecomastia in patients with a chronic course of epidemic hepatitis. Trudy LIMI 30:233-236 '63. (MIA: 19:3)

1. Bol'niitsa imeni Botkina v Leningrade (glavnyy vrach M.M. Figurna, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. Ye.S.Gurevich).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

Determination of Chromium and Iron Carbides in
Austenitic Chromium Nickel Steels. (In Russian). N.
M. Popova and A. G. Plutunova. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*,
v. 11, June 1948, p. 658-661.

Develops a method for the above based on the use
of an acid solution of chloride with additions of
thiosulfate. Experimental data are tabulated.

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CHIEF SUBJECT

CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

10b-65. Determination of Chromium
and Iron Carbides in Austenitic Chro-
mium Nickel Steels. (In Russian) N.
M. Popova and A. J. Platonova. Za-
vodskaya Laboratoriya ("Factory Lab-
oratory), v. 14, June 1948, p. 658-661.

Develops a method for the above
based on the use of an acid solu-
tion of chloride with additions of
thiosulphate. Experimental data.

A.I.S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION
REF ID: 00000000000000000000000000000000

PLATONOVA, A. M., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The secretory function of the stomach in an artificial digestive tract". Kuybyshev, 1959. 10 pp (Kuybyshev State Med Inst, Chair of Hospital Surgery), 220 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 152)

KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., kand.ekonomiceskikh nauk; PLATONOVA, A.M., inzh.

Degree of mechanization of the loading and unloading operations
of raw cotton in procurement stations and cotton mills in the
Uzbekistan S.S.R. Sbor.nauch.-issl.rab.TSNIIKHPromta no.9:
38-54 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

L 38238-65

ACC NR: AP6023878

8 - output matcher, 9 - collector, 10 - input matcher, 11 - absorber. In the tube axisymmetrical structure, there are radial electric-field and magnetic-field components. The z-axis variation of the magnetic flux that interacts with the electron beam results in twisting the beam, thus materializing the centrifugal-electrostatic focusing principle of the tube. Several laboratory models of the above tube were tested at 209—560 Mc, with delay-structure lengths from 22 to 30 cm; gain, about 25 db, with beam current as small as 1.5—4 ma. "The authors wish to thank Z. S. Chernov for the problem statement and his help in carrying out the experiments." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 11Mar66 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003 / ATD PRESS: 5046

Card 2/2

L 38238-66 EWT(l) IJP(c) AT/JM

ACC NR: AP6023878

SOURCE CODE:UR/0109/66/011/007/1322/1325

AUTHOR: Naydov-Zhelezov, K. G.; Platonova, A. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Linear spiratron with M-type gun

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1322-1325

TOPIC TAGS: traveling wave tube, spiratron, electron gun

ABSTRACT: A possibility has been experimentally studied of combining the linear spiratron with an M-type electron gun described by

G. S. Kino et al. (IRE Trans., ED-9, 1962, 1). In the model (see Fig. 1) of a special combination tube:

1 - solenoid, 2 - gun, 3 - magnetic shield, 4 - rod; 5 - helix, 6 - electron beam, 7 - glass envelope,

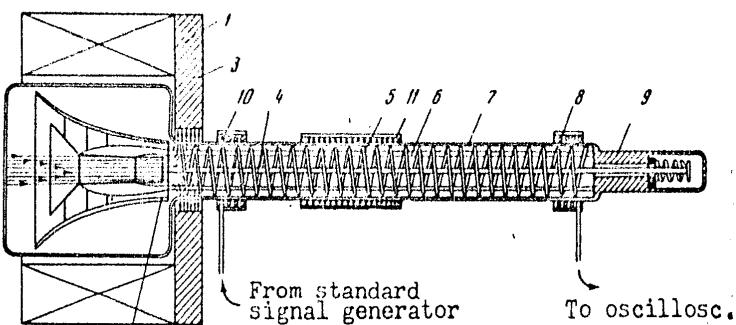


Fig. 1.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.385.632.12

L 15433-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011347

Because of the high dispersity of carbides, the impact toughness declines markedly during tempering in the course of 10 hrs, then undergoes little change as the duration of tempering increases. In anodic deposits isolated from steels of type E1268L after quenching and tempering at 400C, a solid solution of ferrite rich in chromium and nickel was observed. A preliminary 2-hr. tempering at 650C decreases the precipitation rate of the highly dispersed carbides Me_23C_6 at 475C; this is manifested in a relatively lesser decrease in impact toughness than in the case of tempering immediately after quenching. "K. V. Smirnova, N. I. Yatkovskaya, and N. S. Polushina participated in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17 Dec 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOC: 002

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L150133-65 EWP(s)/EWI(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c)
ZIV/ID/GS

33

29

ACCESSION NR: A15011347 UK/0000/65/000/000/0126/0137

B71

AUTHOR: Lishko, N. V.; Petrova, V. S.; Platonova, A. F.; Popova, N. M. (Deceased)

TITLE: Embrittlement of high-chromium low-carbon casting steel in the temperature range 450-500°C ("475 degree brittleness") /6

SOURCE: Fizovyy sostav, struktura i svyozivannya legirovannykh stalei i splavov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 126-137

TOPIC TAGS: casting steel, chrome steel, low carbon steel, steel embrittlement, carbide formation, steel heat treatment, steel mechanical property, nickel steel, ferrite solid solution

ABSTRACT: To study the role of carbides in embrittlement, use was made of several chromium-nickel steels of the type (16-3 (EL268L steel) containing niobium, copper, and manganese). The specimens were quenched from 1100°C in oil, tempered, then cooled in air. The decrease in the plasticity and impact toughness of EL268L steel and the increase in strength is due to the formation of highly dispersed $Mn_{23}C_6$ carbides in the course of tempering at 475°C. The coagulation of carbides at 500°C is accompanied by a softening of the steel and an increase in its plasticity.

Card 1/2

L 14971-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4048096

of anodic dissolution of niobium carbide are tabulated. A carbide analysis of the binary NbC system with varying carbon content was carried out by this new method. In alloys containing 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.30 and 1.0% C (per layer) 2.73, 3.31, 4.38, 5.84 and 15.16% Nb were found in the carbide phase (calculated from the weight of dissolved alloy). X-ray analysis of the anode residues showed that Nb carbide isolated from the alloys has a hexagonal crystal structure corresponding to a carbide of the Me_2C type. The atomic ratio of Nb to C was found to be 2: 1. "Ye. P. Shkipova took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 14971-45 ENP(e)/EWI(n)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EMP(t)/EWP(b) Pa-4/Pn-4 ASD(n)-3/AFETR
JD/JG/MLE/AT/WH
ACCESSION NR: AT4048098 S/0000/04/000/000/0095/0097

AUTHOR: Popova, N. M. (Deceased); Platonova, A. F.

TITLE: Electrolytic separation of niobium carbides in niobium alloys

SOURCE: Spektral'nye i khimicheskiye metody analiza materialov (Spectral and chemical methods of materials analysis); sbornik metodik. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 95-97

TOPIC TAGS: niobium carbide, niobium alloy, electrolysis, x-ray analysis, carbide separation

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for the electrolytic dissolution of niobium alloys to isolate the carbide phase in the binary NbC alloy system. This method can also be used for alloys containing Mo, W, Zr, Cr and other components. Niobium alloys are readily passivated during electrolysis, leading to a drop in current down to 2-9 ma, due to the formation of a non-conductive film, the color of which depends on the type of electrolyte used. The present experiments showed that the best electrolyte is a 1% HCl solution in absolute ethyl alcohol at a current density of 0.08 amps./cm². The time required for dissolution was 10-60 min. depending on the carbon content of the alloys. The conditions

Card 1/2

L 14970-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048095

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 14970-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048095

2

processes in the coating and alloy, dissolution of the anodic layer was used. The best results of electrolysis were obtained with a 1% HCl solution in absolute ethyl alcohol at a current density of 0.03-0.04 amps/cm² at room temperature. The surface layer of some coatings was non-conductive and could be removed only by chemical dissolution. In these cases, a combined electrolytic and chemical dissolution method was used. The separated anode residue and electrolyte were subjected to chemical analysis, as described in detail. The method was checked by the analysis of alloys with a silicon coating. X-ray analysis showed that the phase is NbSi₂, consisting of 3.14% Nb, 1.90% Mo and 87.07% Si (atoms %). The chemical formula of the isolated NbSi₂ with the molybdenum dissolved in it can be written as (Nb, Mo) Si_{2.06}. The tabulated data show that the ratio of the elements in the soluble part of the coating (electrolyte) of the first two dissolved layers corresponds rather accurately to the ratio of the elements in the NbSi₂ isolated in the anode residue. These layers NbSi₂ with a very high degree of dispersion. The method permits the investigation of Nb alloys with silicon, chromaluminosilicon, titaniumsilicon and other coatings both before and after heating at different temperatures and for various times. "The X-ray analysis was done by A. N. Sokolov under the direction of N. F. Lashko." Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 14970-65 ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Po-4 AFM/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3/AFETR
JD/JG/MIA
ACCESSION NR: AT4048095 8/0000/04/000/000/0091/0094

AUTHOR: Popova, N. M. (Deceased); Platonova, A. F., Vasil'yeva, O. N.

TITLE: Chemical method for the phase separation analysis of protective coatings on niobium alloys

SOURCE: Spektral'nye i khimicheskiye metody* analiza materialov (Spectral and chemical methods of materials analysis); sbornik metodik. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 91-94

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, phase separation, protective coating, anode residue, electrolysis, tantalum, molybdenum, silicon, niobium disilicide, chromaluminosilicon

ABSTRACT: A chemical method not previously described in the technical literature was developed to study the protective coatings on niobium-containing alloys. It was shown by preliminary experiments that Nb, the main component of these alloys, is present in the surface layer of the coatings. Not only the phases isolated into the anode residue were investigated, but also the soluble part of the coating passing into the electrolyte. For the electrolytic dissolution of the coated alloys, sheet tantalum was used as a cathode, the weight of which remained unchanged during electrolysis. During the experiment, the content of Nb, Mo and other elements varied according to the depth. In order to study the diffusion

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

TUMANOV, A.T.; KISHKIN, S.T.; BOKSHTEYN, S.Z.; BLOK, N.I.; PLATONOVA,
A.F.; SOROKINA, K.P.; ZASLAVSKAYA, L.V.; GLAZOVA, A.I.

Nina Mikhailovna Popova. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:103-104 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Popova, Nina Mikhailovna, 1914-1962)

S/032/62/028/002/006/037
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Popova, N. M., and Platonova, A. F.
TITLE: Separate determination of chromium carbide in columbium steels
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 2, 1962, 164 - 165

TEXT: A method preventing columbic acid from precipitating is described. Experiments made in cooperation with Ye. P. Shkipova showed that columbium carbide remained soluble in a mixture of 30% H_2O_2 and saturated tartaric acid solution. Steel with 1.7% of Nb was dissolved anodically at 0.02 A/cm^2 and room temperature in an electrolyte of 10 g of thiourea, 75 g of KCl, and 50 ml of HCl (1.19) per liter. Dissolution took 4 hr. The filtered-off residue was first washed with 1% tartaric acid solution and subsequently with H_2O , until neutral reaction occurred. The residue was then heated for 2 hr in a beaker glass with an addition of 30% H_2O_2 and saturated tartaric acid solution, H_2O_2 being added at certain intervals. It was found after filtration that the precipitate contained the entire chromium

Card 1/2

POPOVA, N.M.; PLATONOVA, A.F.; BABKIN, N.V.; GOLODAYEV, B.G.

Isolation of carbides by anodic dissolution of steel with the use
of superposed alternating current. Zav.lab. 27 no.10:1190-1192
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Carbides) (Steel) (Electrochemistry)

Chemical Methods of Phase Analysis of Metalloceramic Alloys on the Basis of Titanium Carbide and Dicarbides of Chromium and Titanium

Mo and W dissolve difficultly in the acid. A special apparatus was used for the work which was carried out during 10-12 hours at 0.3 a. The analyses of alloys on the basis of Mo and Cr (Table 2) that it is in a carbide phase at less than 15% Mo, while an increase beyond 25% Mo increases the Mo content in the binding metal up to a constant value of 25% Mo approximately. Separations of the boride phase from metallic Mo which were carried out with alloys on the basis of binary dicarbides of chromium and titanium according to the above method of separations, showed that apparently two boride phases - a soluble and an insoluble - can form in dependence upon the conditions of analysis. For this reason a second method of analysis was applied by use of hydrogen peroxide (for the dissolution of Mo and the soluble boride phase). The results of the analysis confirm the values which had been obtained by using the electrochemical method (Table 3). There are 3 tables.

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS: Popova, N. M., Filatova, A. F. Sov. Zp. z. 4 '60
Zaslavskaya, L. V.

TITLE: Chemical Methods of Phase Analysis of Metallokeramic Alloys on
the Basis of Titanium Carbide and Diborides of Titanium and
Titanium (Khimicheskiye metody ransage analiza
metallokeramicheskikh splavov na osnove karbida titana i
diboridov khroma i titana)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 21-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to separate metals from carbides, borides and other
high-melting compounds a chemical treatment must be carried out,
in which only the metal dissolves. Since an electrochemical
dissolution of solid samples is not suited in this case,
fine-sieved samples (270 meshes) were used. Titanium carbide (I)
could be separated from nickel, cobalt, chromium, and iron by
boiling out the metal powder in hydrochloric acid. The chromium
content in the carbide phase depends on the preparation procedure
of the sample (Table I). The separation of (I) from molybdenum
and niobium was attained by a boiling out with hydrofluoric acid.
In the presence of molybdenum or tungsten an electrochemical
dissolution of the pulverized sample must take place since

Card 1/2

The Determination of the Intermetallic Phase in
Nickel Alloys

SOV/32-24-7-10/65

lasted from 0,5 to 2 hours on the aforementioned conditions. From the results given and the data concerning the investigation it may be seen, that different alloys were investigated. The composition of the electrolyte was altered. Besides, the determination of the carbide phase is described. The anodic decomposition of alloys containing tungsten and molybdenum is mentioned in particular. The anode precipitates were purified by means of alkali liquor without a decomposition of the intermetallic phases and carbides. Without this treatment an increased amount of tungsten and molybdenum is found. There are 3 tables and 2 references, which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Popova, N. M., Platonova, A. F. SOV/32-24-7-10/65

TITLE: The Determination of the Intermetallic Phase in Nickel Alloys
(Opredeleniye intermetallidnoy fazy v nikolevykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 7,
pp. 810 - 812 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method hitherto applied to alloys on a nickel basis, which contain titanium or small amounts of aluminium, cannot be employed. A number of electrolytes were investigated in order to find a corresponding method of determination. The Chief Chemist O.N.Vasil'yeva took part in the experimental work. The quality of the electrolyte was judged according to the velocity of the dissolution of the alloy, and according to the amount of the anode precipitate from the electrolyte. The experiments were carried out at room temperature and at a current density of 0,06 amp/cm². An electrolyte with copper sulfate, citric acid and ethanol was found to be most suitable. As an anolyte, it has the composition: 10 g/l of CuSO₄, 1 g/l of citric acid and 250 ml/l of ethanol, and as catholyte: 10 g/l of CuSO₄, 10 g/l of citric acid and 10 ml/l of ethanol. The electrolysis

Card 1/2

6/1975/004, AF

Determination of heavy elements in steel
containing the carbide phases V₃C₂ and TiC
in the form of V₃C₂ and TiC (dispersed) or
V₃C₂ and TiC₂ (intermetallic compound).
In the first method,
samples of carbides from steel containing V₃C₂ and TiC
are boiled in HCl in which the highly dispersed V₃C₂ and TiC
have dissolved. In the process, the carbide sample
is stirred to promote the fast carbide dissolution. This
dissolved modality in NaCl + 0.01 M citric acid at 0° and
boiled with 5.0 g of 0.02 amp./10 cm³ of sample. When the
sample was boiled in the NaCl + 0.01 M citric acid, the residue remained with
the remaining, but special (highly dispersed) carbides were
dissolved and recovered in HCl. The V content in the
residue and in the filtrate permitted the estimation of
the 2 kinds of carbides, which was available because of the
role attributed to the finely dispersed carbides in the secondary
dry lattice phenomena for which no quantitative
data were available. The data of the dispersed TiC and MoC
were available. The data of the dispersed TiC and MoC
indicated a 600-800 ppm composition of their
contents with the previous data showed that a relation between
the two could be observed. Such an agreement was
not observed in steel contg. 0.3-0.4% C and 1.7% Mo.

W. M. Rensberg

7
1-AE2C
1-AE3D

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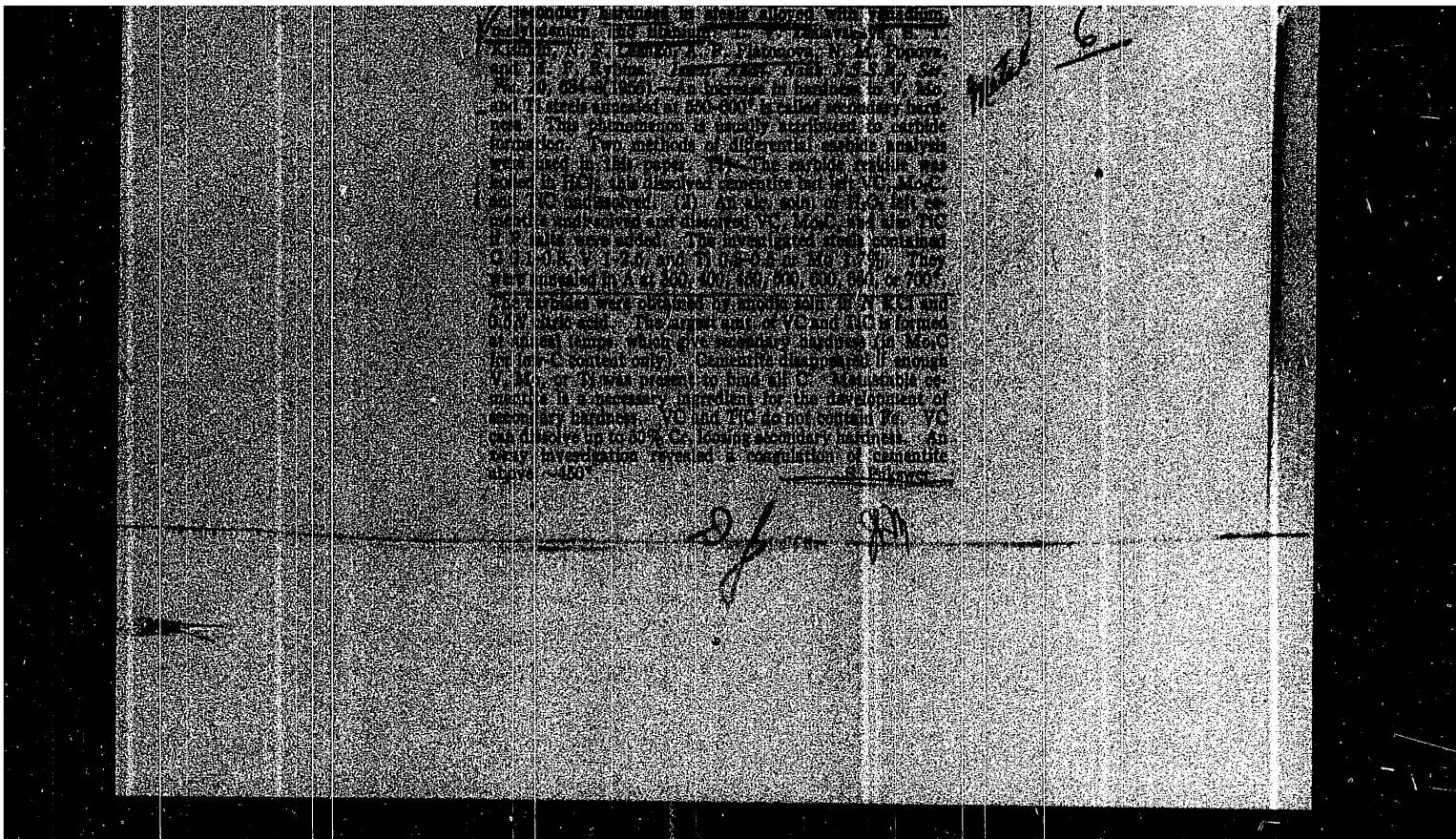
ARTINOUR, A. F.

Distr: A

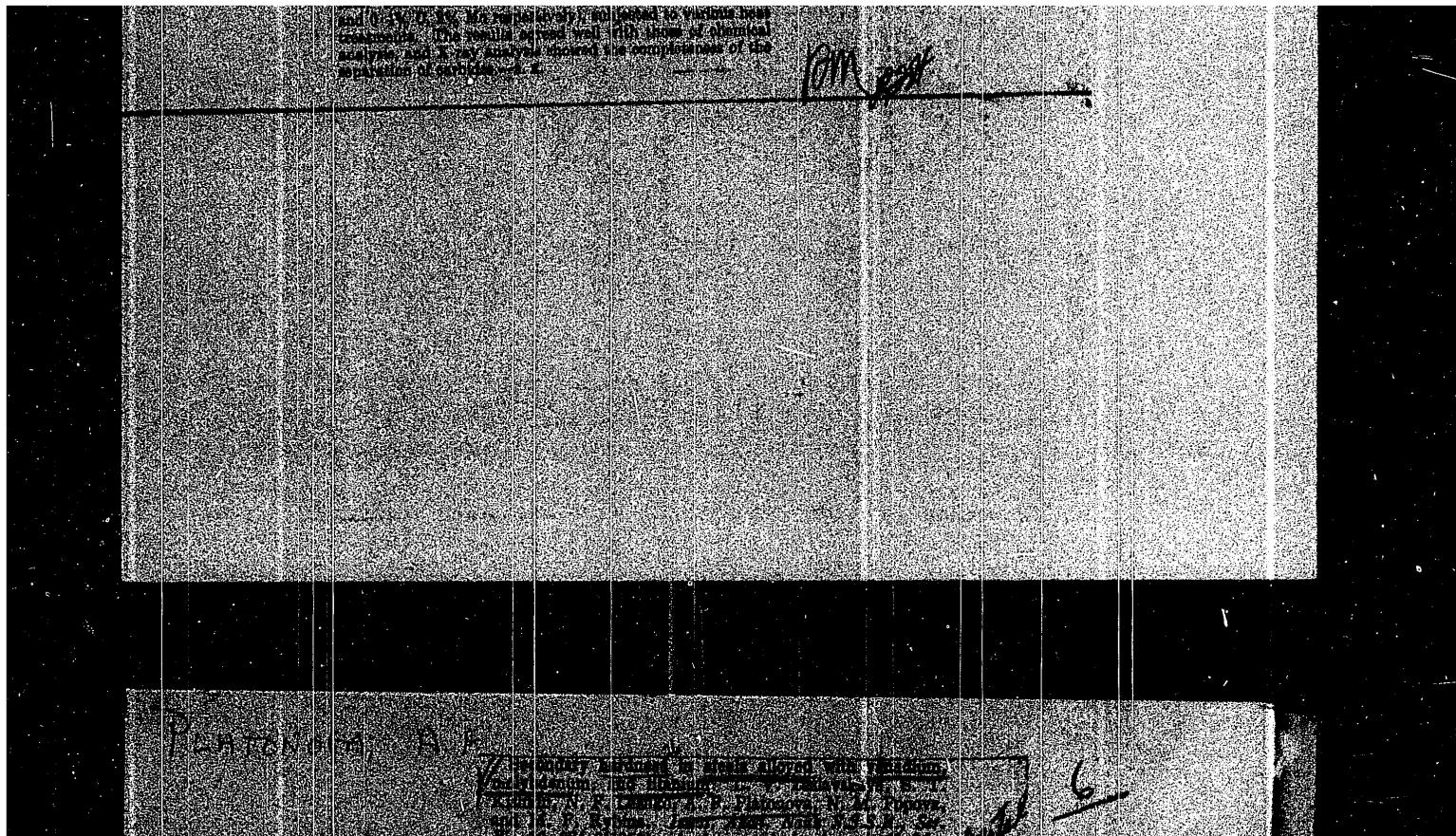
27
21
5
M. Horn
Jew

V. Separation of vanadium and molybdenum carbides from
zemantite. N. V. Kurnakov, A. V. Tsvetkov, and I. V.
Zolotukhin. U.S.S.R. 1073007. Date 24/1/1967. The
carbides are dissolved by treating them with an aq. soln. of
H₂O₂.

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Author : Bokshteyn, S.Z., Kishkin, S.T., Platonova, A.F., Popova, N.M.
Title : Carbide Formation in Tempering of Chrome-Nickel Steels and Chrome-Nickel-Tungsten Steels

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1955, 1, No 3, 459-466

Abstract : An investigation was made of the carbide-formation in Cr -- Ni steel (C -- 0.4, Cr -- 1.96 and Ni -- 2.75%) and in Cr -- Ni -- W (C -- 0.38, Cr -- 1.71, Ni -- 2.09, and W -- 1.51%) steel after hardening from 960° and tempering, as a function of the temperature (200 -- 650°) and of the length of soaking (up to 300 hours), using the differential carbide analysis method. A procedure for such a test is given. It is shown that the decomposition of martensite terminates in the above steels at 400 -- 500°. In this case the carbide portion of the steel, depending on the tempering condition, consists either of a single iron carbide or simultaneously of cementite and chromium carbide. Carbide of the cementite type is formed at a tempering temperature of 400° and less or in the beginning instant of deep tempering. No trigonal chromium carbide is formed 300 hours at 400°, but it appears

Card : 1/2

PLATONOVA, A. F.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute
Vol. 176
Apr. 1954
Analysis

(2)
Determination of Niobium Carbide in Steels. M. M. Popova
and A. F. Platonova. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya. 1954, 16,
(10), 1182-1185). [In Russian]. In the investigation reported,
the conditions for the separation of niobium carbide and
metallic niobium with the aid of hydrofluoric acid were
studied, and a method for determining niobium existing as
the carbide in steels was developed.—8. x.

4-5-54
m&

PLATONOVA, A. F.

PA 48/49T74

USSR/Metals

Metallurgy - Ferrous
Steel - Carbides

Mar 49

"Determining the Carbide in Chrome-Nickel Steel Containing Molybdenum and Tungsten,"
N. M. Popova, A. F. Platonova, All-Union Inst of Avn Materials, 2¹/₂ pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 3

Molybdenum and tungsten increase the corrosion resistance of chrome-nickel austenitic steel. This makes it necessary to change the conditions of their anode diffusion and the precipitate analysis, which were developed for separation of the carbide phase in average type steel. Discusses results of analysis and gives two tables of experimental results.

PA 48/49T74

Determination of chromium and iron carbides in chrome-nickel austenitic steels. N. M. Popova and A. F. Platonova. Zavodskaya Lab., 14, 638-64 (1978). Fasten cylinders of the sample to Cu wire and suspend them in an electrolyte which is X in KCl, 0.2 A in HCl, and contains 0.5% of Na₂SO₄. As a container, use a 1-L vessel containing a cylindrical Fe cathode near the walls. Place a collodion membrane around the anode space and connect the sample to the pos. pole. Electrolyze for 4 hrs. with a current of 0.02 amp./100 sq. cm. of surface. After the electrolysis, filter off the residual carbides, wash with cold water, and heat in a muffle furnace. Fuse the resulting oxides with K₂SO₄, dissolve the cooled melt in dil. H₂SO₄, and det. the Fe and Cr contents by the usual methods. The method was used for carbide det. in a series of samples annealed at 100-1000°; this shows a progressive drop of carbides with lower temp., after a max. at 800-900°. G. M. K.

VOL'PE, Ye.A., PLATONOV A.A.; UGRIMOVA, R.P.

Electrocoagulation conducted under ambulatory conditions and its
late results in nonhealing erosions of the cervix uteri. Akush.
i gin. 36 no.3:69-70 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(UTERUS--DISEASES) (ELECTROCOAGULATION)

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AND SIGNED BY THE INVESTIGATOR
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DEFENDANT
WHO IS IDENTIFIED AS JOHN BROWN

SERGEYEV, A.A., red.; ANPILOGOV, I.M., red.; ASSONOV, V.A., red.; BABAYANTS, N.A., red.; BABOVIN, I.A., red.; BALAMUTOV, A.D., red.; BOGORODSKIY, M.N., red.; BOLOMENKO, D.H., red.; BUCHNEV, V.K., red.; VAKHMINTEV, G.S., red.; VORONKOV, A.K., red.; GARKALENKO, K.I., red.; GORBATOV, P.Ye., red.; GOLOVLEV, V.Ya., red.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., red.; DUBNOV, L.V., red.; YEVTYNYEV, A.D., red.; YEREMENKO, Ye.K., red.; ZENIN, N.I., red.; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., red.; KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., red.; MATSYUK, V.G., red.; NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; ONISHCHUK, K.N., red.; PETROV, K.P., red.; PILYUGIN, B.A., red.; PLATONOVA, A.A., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., red.; POLYUSHKIN, A.Kh., red.; REYKHIER, V.P., red.; SEDOV, N.A., red.; SIDORENKO, I.T., red.; FIDELEV, A.A., red.; CHAKHMAKHCHEV, A.G., red.; CHEMODOUROV, M.Ya., red.; SHUMAKOV, A.A., red.; YAREMENKO, N.Ye., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Standard safety regulations for blasting operations] Edinyye pravila bezopasnosti pri vzryvnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 318 p.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

(Mining engineering--Safety measures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200027-6

PLATONOVA, A.A.

ZHAROVA, T.V.; PLATONOVA, A.A.

Hydrochemical characteristics of some lakes of the Karelian Isthmus and the micro-organisms in them participating in the nitrogen-phosphorus cycle. Vest.Len.un 11 no.18:120-129 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Karelian Isthmus--Lakes) (Water--Bacteriology)

14-57-7-14881

Hydrochemical Characteristics of Certain Karelian Lakes (Cont.)

mineral phosphorus and the other on organic phosphorus. The latter type predominates. There are far more of these B in the ooze than in the water. The number of B active on organic phosphorus is proportional to the amount of humus.

Card 3/3

G. M.

14-57-7-14881

Hydrochemical Characteristics of Certain Karelian Lakes (Cont.)

Lake Shushinskoye contain much organic matter. They exhibit a general deficiency of O₂. Lack of nitrogen and phosphorus limits the lakes' organic productivity. Among the bacteria (B), active in the nitrogen cycle, anaerobic nitrogen fixing B (Clostridium pasteurianum), which mineralize albumin, and also the denitrifiers are found in the waters and muds of the lakes. Lakes Gusinge and Kamenskoye are richest in these B. The latter are found chiefly near the surface and the bottom, where temperature changes are observed. The ooze deposits in the lakes are much richer in B than the water itself. Very small numbers of nitrogen-fixing B were found in the water and mud of Lakes Kamenskoye and Gusinoye. The water of Lake Gusinoye is richer than the others in denitrifying B. Aerobic nitrogen-fixing B are not found in any of the lakes. The number of ammonium-producing B was lower in ooze samples taken in winter than in those taken in summer. Most samples of water and bottom deposits contained a large number of B of the phosphorus cycle. Two groups of B have been distinguished. One is active on

Card 2/3

14-57-7-14881
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 110 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zharova, T. V., Platonova, A. A.

TITLE: Hydrochemical Characteristics of Certain Karelian Lakes and the Activity of Microorganisms in Their Nitrogen and Phosphorus Cycle (Gidrokhimicheskaya Nekotorykh ozer Karel'skogo perekhodka i mikroorganizmy v nich, uchastvuyushchiye v krugovorote azota i fosfora)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1956, Nr 18, pp 120-129

ABSTRACT: The Kamenskoye, Gusinoye, Koverilan-Lakhti, and Shushenskoye Ozera (Lakes) in the Priozernyy rayon of Leningrad Oblast have a low mineral content and belong to the calcium bicarbonate bearing class. Their active reaction is almost neutral; their pH = 6.4. Lake Koverilan-Lakhti and, particularly,

Card 1/3

Platonova, A. A.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26583.

Author : Zharova, T.V.; Platonova, A.A.

Inst : Leningrad University.

Title : Hydrochemical Characteristics of Some Lakes
on Isthmus of Karelia and Microorganisms
Participating in Cycle of Nitrogen and Phos-
phorus in Them.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1956, No. 18, 120 -
129.

Abstract : The lakes Kamenskoye, Gusinoye, Koverilan-
Lakhti and Shushenskoye in the lake district
of the Leningrad region were studied. The
water in all these lakes belongs to the hydro-
carbonate class, calcium group; pH is 7 to 8.⁴
at the surface and 6 to 6.6 near the bottom,
the oxidizability is an increased one in the

Card 1/3

PAGE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	537/5559
Akademicheskaya Nauk SSSR. Institut metallovedeniya. Summary report po problemam zaryadnoy i pomeklyuchayushchey po zhurnalu "Metallurgiya", t. 5 (Investigations of Steel-Resistant Alloys), Vol. 5) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademiya Nauk SSSR, 1959. 425 p. Errata slip inserted.	2,000 copies printed.
Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kislav, Tech. Ed.: I.P. Kostyuk, Editorial Board: I.P. Barinov, Academician, G.V. Kurchatov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences (Phys. Sci.), V.V. Aseyev, I.M. Pavlov, and I.P. Zaitsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences.	
PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, research workers in metallurgy, and may also be of interest to students of advanced courses in metallurgy.	
Coverage: This book, consisting of a number of papers, deals with the properties of heat-resisting metals and alloys. Each of the papers is devoted to the study of the factors which affect the properties and behavior of metals. The effects of various elements such as Cr, Ni, and Mo on the heat-resisting properties of certain metals are related. Determining the stability and variability of other study described. The problems of hydrodynamic treatment, diffusion and the deposition of carbides on metal surfaces are discussed. One paper describes the apparatus and methods used for growing monocrystals of metals. Results are given on the structure of austenitic steels determined and evaluated. Results are given on the influence of austenitic steels on the behavior of austenite and tempering steels are described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.	
Lazutkin, K.A., R.M. Kiryanova, and E.M. Gorokhova. EI 756 Austenitic Steel 19	
Elinson, F.P., Z.I. Shershevskaya, G.M. Morkovchenko, K.N. Kravtchik, and B.Z. Arshanskiy. EI 756 and EI 800 Austenitic Steels 21	
Ganina, Yu.S. On the Mechanism of Stress Relaxation in Austenitic Steels 23	
Skrabany, I.M., A.M. Platonov, E.M. Pashkovsky, and L.N. Shishkov. The Effect of Thermal Processing on Strength, Long-Term, and Vibration Strengths of Alloys 25	
Ternakov, E.I. Acceleration of Aging Cycles of EI 431 Heat-Resistant Austenitic Steel 27	
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Ternakov, V.S. Artificial Aging of the EI 4317 Alloy under Optical Load 39	
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Rozovskiy, I.M., and V.V. Sretenskiy. Creep Strength of Various Steels 43	
Lazutkin, I.N., and I.I. Polubotok. Effect of Temperature Relaxation on Creep Strength of 12% Nickel Steel 45	
Frolov, V.Y., V.A. Tsvetkov, and V.A. Kostyuk. Influence of Temperature Relaxation on Strength of Low-Alloyed Steels 47	
Ternakov, V.S. Artificial Aging of the EI 4317 Under Optical Load 49	
Shcherbin, S.I., and V.A. Pavlov. Study of Fine Structure of Austenitic-Steel-Resistant Steel 51	
Rozovskiy, I.M., and A.I. Yaruzenskiy. Study of the Resistance of the Development of New Alloys 53	
Ternakov, V.A., T.S. Matrosova, and A.I. Yaruzenskiy. Study of the Resistance of the Development of New Alloys 55	
Summary: This book contains 12 research papers on the properties of heat-resistant and austenitic steels.	